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## The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, MARCH 24, 1892.

THE approaching contest is rendered especially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the Government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment and will be of far-reaching consequence.—James G. Blaine.

## The Bliss of Ignorance.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, in his recent entertaining letter in the INTELLIGENCER from Naples, spoke of the Italian tariff, which led him to state a well known principle of national economy and to give some illustrations in point drawn from the tariff of Italy. Here is what Mr. Campbell said on this point:

And here, let me remark, that a high tariff such as Italy has, need not be to any material extent whatever a protective tariff. Italy, you may well say, has "a tariff for revenue only," as for instance a tariff of 8 cents per pound on sugar, or 13 cents on coffee, 15 cents on tea, 9 cents on pepper, 35 cents per gallon on petroleum, etc., are oppressively levied, as you see, on popular necessities that she does not produce. The excess for such exacting is, of course, her immense necessities growing out of her huge army and navy. It costs a population of thirty millions something to support an army of a quarter of a million on a peace footing and to be the fourth naval power in Europe. And these people are poor.

Here was a chance for the Register to learn something on the important subject of national economy, but that newspaper prefers to remain in the wilderness of ignorance and to make public exhibition of its marvellous state of intellectual poverty. Like the practiced teacher that he is, Mr. Campbell has in few words shown so clearly what a tariff for revenue is that a newspaper writer, though unthinking and unread on the subject, need not err therein.

There is as much difference between a tariff for revenue only and a tariff for protection as there is between chalk and cheese. It should be clear to an understanding as mean as the Register's that the duties named by Mr. Campbell are levied, as he says they are, "for revenue only" for they are duties on commodities which the people of Italy consume as part of their daily fare, which they will have as long as they can buy anything, and which are not produced in Italy. Here all the conditions of a tariff for revenue only are met, and the duties are not "to any material extent whatever protective."

If Italy were engaged in the production of sugar, tea, coffee, pepper and petroleum, or if she were making an effort to produce these commodities, the duties would be protective. This would be plain enough.

Contrast the Italian system with our own and the point is still clearer. The necessities of life above mentioned on which Italy places duties so high come into this country free of duty. Why? Our duties are levied on the protective principle. We put them on competing products and on luxuries, on articles which we do produce or can and wish to produce, and on articles which the people can easily do without.

We have no duty on sugar, tea, coffee and pepper, which we do not produce. Petroleum cuts no figure in the question, for that we export largely and import none. Since ours is not a tariff for revenue only we do not put duties on sugar, tea, coffee and unground spices. Ours being a tariff for protection and revenue we lay duties on manufactures of iron and steel, china and glassware, wools and woollens and other manufactures, that home industries may be established and protected against the world, that such manufacturing communities as ours may live, and that the people, by reason of the home industries, may have cheaper manufactures than otherwise they could hope to have.

We are encouraged by all experience to persevere in this line to the end that our country may be as free and independent industrially as it is politically, that the American farmer may have the best of all markets for his crops and the best of all markets for supplying his wants, that our industrial workers may have the best of all markets for their labor.

When the Register remarks, "while there may be cause for the high tariff of Italy there is certainly none in this country," it shows beyond dispute that it does not understand the question it is trying to discuss, especially that it does not apprehend the broad distinction, laid down in every elementary treatise on the tariff question, between a tariff for revenue only and a protective tariff.

The essential difference between Mr. A. W. Campbell and the Register is, that Mr. Campbell knows what he is talking about and the Register does not know what it is frothing about. We do not think the Register will now understand

the question after this primer instruction, but we know that some other people will understand it.

## A Grab of Three Millions in a Year.

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, described as "the able young lieutenant of Chairman Bland," says it was the spirit of avarice that struck down silver in this country. Silver cannot be said to be under any heavy legislative burden when the mint is required now to take an amount of silver greater than our mines produce.

Even this is not enough for the owners of silver mines. Having been accorred more than they ever expected to get, they want more. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, one of the Democrats in Congress who have not been carried off by the silver lunacy, says the demand of the mine owners is for a protection of 143 per cent on their highly profitable industry.

This is putting the case strikingly. It will be even more impressive if the case be put in another way. In 1890 the silver mines of this country produced \$70,000,000. This was the commercial value of the output.

At the present price of silver the silver dollar is worth less than 70 cents. To make the lesson plain we may say that the silver dollar is to-day worth 70 cents. Pass Mr. Bland's bill and the silver product of 1890, worth on a commercial basis \$70,000,000, would have to be bought by the government at \$100,000,000.

The extra profit of \$30,000,000 would go into the pockets of the mine owners. The silver interest would be something for the king of the trusts to look on with hopeless envy. This is but one phase of the question, but a very impressive one.

## A Serious Situation.

If the understanding in Washington be correct concerning the note of Lord Salisbury and the President's reply, the Bering sea matter has reached a serious stage which cannot be far from the climax.

The President pressed for protection of the seals pending a conclusive settlement by arbitration. This Lord Salisbury refused. The President gives notice that the poachers shall be driven from those waters if it takes the military force of the United States to do it. The President could not do less and meet the expectation of the American people.

This country has asked of Great Britain nothing unreasonable or unbusiness-like in this matter. From the beginning of the controversy until now we have shown every disposition compatible with the national dignity to conciliate Great Britain.

That country has shown every disposition to complicate the matter, to introduce false issues and to steal a prolonged chance for its poaching subjects to carry on the seal butchery. We have not been treated with the consideration due from one friendly power to another.

It is still probable that since war has been averted by an agreement to arbitrate the main question there will be no war over an incident; but this happy escape will be due to the course of the President, who has given the British government to understand distinctly that this country will not be trifled with longer.

## It Will Not Down.

Democratic politicians who are living in the hope that the silver issue will not be prominent in the coming campaign are doomed to disappointment.

An index to the position that the free coinage question will occupy in the public mind is found in the fact that the silver debate has attracted greater public attention (and aroused more general discussion than even the tariff debate incident to the consideration of the free wool bill. The dispatches this morning describing the scene in the house of representatives bring out this point very strongly.

The silver question will not down and the Democratic party will have it to face as one of the leading party issues in the campaign. The majority in Congress has already committed the party to the free silver policy, and the efforts of the opposing faction of the Democracy to dodge the issue have failed.

With the party split on one of the main issues this year—one faction supporting the free silver plank of the platform that is pretty sure to be adopted, and the other repudiating it, the Democratic situation will be embarrassing indeed.

A straddle or a compromise at Chicago will not avoid the issue. The record is being made now, and the great mass of the people who favor a 100-cent dollar and a sound financial policy are not going to be deceived by ante-election Democratic straddles to be made hereafter.

## This is Funny.

Secondly, it was not claimed for the McKinley act that it would put wages, desirable as that would be to many branches of industry. The aim of the McKinley law was to maintain wages at a higher level than was possible without such an act. This it has done.—Intelligencer.

If it was not claimed for the McKinley act that it was to put up wages, how could the aim be to maintain wages?—Register.

From which comment it appears that the Register is as ignorant of the English language as it is of the tariff question. Our free trade neighbor is under the remarkable misapprehension that "to put up" and "to maintain" have the same meaning.

"To maintain" means to keep up something that is already up, and this was one of the praiseworthy objects of the McKinley act.

"To put up" means, in the Register's vocabulary, to offer to "put up \$100" as a bet that Bland's bill will be rejected on a side issue of the tariff question.

When the Register thinks it has occasion to quote from one of Mr. Campbell's letters, or from anything else in the INTELLIGENCER, would it be too much trouble to quote correctly? That wouldn't wreck the Democratic party of West Virginia, would it?

## BREAKFAST BUDGET.

Clarence N. Howell, of the St. Louis Republic, who died the other day, had to undergo tracheotomy to enable him to breathe. As soon as the surgeons had completed the operation and bandaged the incision in his throat, he dictated this note to an associate: "You will find the 'Food for Mirth' and other matter for the Sunday paper in the third drawer on the left hand side of my desk."

The French crown jewels are said to have once included among their number a perfect dragon, two inches in length, carved from a ruby of the first water. When the Summer Palace at Peking was sacked a head of a Buddha, carved from a magnificent ruby, fell to the Duke of Brunswick as his share of the spoils. After his death it sold for \$20,000.

A Detroit man has a novel walking cane that represents the work of odd hours every day for six weeks. It is made of old postage stamps of various denominations and six nationalities—United States, Canadian, English, French, German and Italian. It took 5,013 stamps to make the cane. The face value of the stamps was \$100.

The largest heathen temple in the world is in Serlingham, and it comprises a square, each side being one mile in length, inside of which are six other squares. The walls are twenty-five feet high and five feet thick, and the hall where pilgrims congregate is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut from a single block of stone.

It is known that the hoofs of horses were protected by boots of leather at a very early period in the world's history—at a time which at least antedates Pliney and Aristotle, both of whom make mention of the fact.

Mrs. Louis E. Steiner, a Chicago woman, gave birth three months ago to a fine boy of 9½ pounds, and Saturday last presented her husband with a healthy, chubby little girl of 7½ pounds.

New York is the leading Irish city in the world in point of population. Dublin contains 254,000 human souls, and New York claims to have 300,000 Irish citizens.

The houses occupied by three Connecticut governors—Richard D. Hubbard, Phineas Lounsbury and Morgan G. Bulkeley—stand in a row in one street in Hartford.

"Cool as a cucumber," is scientifically correct. Investigation shows that this vegetable has a temperature 1° below that of the surrounding atmosphere.

A Malay, a bushman, a Hottentot and a Kafir will probably be brought over to disport themselves in native costume at the World's Fair.

F. B. Lee, of Trenton, is at work compiling the quaint and almost obsolete dialect expressions used in New Jersey.

## MORNING SMILES.

Tom—"When I saw you at Minnie's wedding I thought you should have been the groom yourself, old man." Jack—"I did come very near marrying that girl once. I was calling there and about half-past twelve I braced up and commenced a proposal; and just then her father came into the parlor. Tom—"That was awkward." Jack—"I should say so; he put me completely out!"—Detroit Free Press.

"John," she said gently, "you are interested in temperance movements, are you not?" "Of course I am," he answered. "Well, suppose you go and make a few of them with the pump handle. I need a pail of water right away."—Washington Star.

"This here thing of wimmin in politics is the ruination of the kentry," said the man from Wyoming. "It's got so now that we can't even have a lynchin' without decoratin' the rope with yaller ribbons an' sich."—Indianapolis Journal.

Philanthropic Citizen—"My erring friend, when are you going to give up your present evil style of living?" Tramping Jake (hammering away solidly at the village stone heap)—"When I've made my pile, I reckon."—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Jason (in the balcony)—"Jist look at Jane Ann Locut puttin' on style, will you? Before they found gas on the old man's farm she hadn't but one dress to her back." Mrs. Jason—"An' now she hain't none."—Indianapolis Journal.

Husband—"So they evidently think that Father O'Neill has some real 'mettle in him." Wife—"Oh, what have they done?" Husband—"Made a canon him."—Pitt Me Up.

## THE DIFFERENCE

Between a Republican Statesman and Democratic Politician.

"I believe in the principle of dodging in every issue in order to dodge and of the 'veto' of American citizen, Arthur P. Gorman, home and abroad, 'I believe in free trade matter what the cost and Grover Cleveland may be.'—Political creed of Grover Cleveland.

"I believe in the power of boodle."—Political creed of Grover Cleveland.

"I believe in nothing but votes."—Political creed of David B. Hill.

## A COWARDLY POLICY.

The "Register" Advises West Virginia Congressmen to Straddle the Silver Issue.

Whedding Register. We believe the West Virginia delegation will do their party a great service and themselves credit by voting to-morrow to postpone the consideration of the bill at this time. Such a vote would not commit them for or against free coinage. It would simply put them on record of placing the question on the shelf for the present, and where it belongs until more vital and important legislation is considered.

## VAGRANT VERSES.

Different Effects.

Puck. A baby, when it starts to weep. At night, will words of trouble make; For ere it cries itself to sleep, It cries the neighborhood awake.

Life. "All's fair in love," they say; "The often so, and yet— 'Tis just the other way. If she should be a brunette."

Reassuring. Boston Courier. The other day I sought for May Within her library— A favorite nook, where with her book, I would have sworn she'd be.

She was not there; the blue plush chair That was her hourly throne Was untenanted; no search did bless With vision of "my own."

I spoke her name; no answer came— As I rushed the anxious call; From window niche to curtains rich Silence held reign o'er all.

But all concern of her return Was by this sight subdued— A ready grasp of chewing gum Upon her palatine glued.

For rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, cramp and colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil.

GREAT BARGAINS in Fine Shoes at L. V. BLOD'S.

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M. REILLY'S Pure Leaf Lard from hogs of our own killing. No tallow nor other adulterations.

## PERSONAL POINTS.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who has recently returned to this country, intends hereafter to spend every winter in Washington, leaving in May for her London residence; after which she will go to Scotland or one of the seaside places on the continent until October, when she will return to this country. As regards the education of her one remaining son, Lionel, Mrs. Burnett says that she wishes him to be educated in this country, rather than at Eton, Harrow or Rugby, as she regards the public school system in America to be without an equal.

James Russell Lowell was walking along Irving street in Cambridge one day when he saw the son of Prof. Josiah Royce—a child not over ten years old now—handling a piece of hose and a stream of water rather recklessly. Fearing a ducking, he began a remonstrance as he approached. The boy listened carefully until Mr. Lowell was done. Then he turned the hose on the venerable poet, who took to undignified flight.

Prince George of Wales is said to be a very bright and genial young fellow, universally popular. He is said to have great admiration, if not an affection, for the Princess May, the affianced bride of his deceased brother.

A movement is on foot to restore and preserve Andrew Jackson's old home in Tennessee, "The Hermitage." It is intended to beautify the old mansion and turn it into a national museum.

Two of the artists connected with Harpers have practically become residents of Chicago until the fair is over. They are Graham and Thulstrup. One does the buildings and the other the people.

Mrs. Regina Maney, of Lisbon, a lineal descendant of the wife of Columbus, is preparing a genealogical tree of the Columbus family for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Emerson Bennett, who wrote "Prairie Flower" and some fifty other American novels, is seventy years old, but is still hale and hearty.

Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton, though nearly eighty-one years of age, is still engaged in writing.

Hoon's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures where other preparations fail. It possesses medicinal merit peculiar to itself.

A Kansas Man's Experience With Coughs and Colic.

Colds and coughs have been so prevalent during the past few months that the experience of Albert Favorite, of Arkansas City, Kan., cannot fail to interest some of our readers. Here it is in his own words: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I never would get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me and I have not suffered with a cough or cold since. I have recommended it to others and all speak well of it." 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists.

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\$1,500—Two story frame, five rooms, corner Twenty-fourth and Jacob streets.

\$1,000—Two story frame, four rooms and kitchen, Locust street.

\$1,500—Large two-story brick, six rooms and hall, Main street, Centre Wheeling.

\$1,000—Two-story frame, five rooms, 15x10, South Chapline street.

\$1,000—Two-story brick, five rooms, Fourteenth street.

\$2,500—An elegant two-story brick, seven rooms, large lot, South Chapline street.

\$1,500—Frame dwelling and lot, South Elm street.

\$2,500—Two-story frame house and workshop; rent for \$34.25.

\$2,500—For a new frame, six rooms on McColl street.

\$1,100—Two frame cottages and lot, Market street, below Twenty-seventh street.

\$1,500—Two-story brick business house, frame in rear, corner Twenty-seventh and Market streets.

\$3,500—Lot and frame dwelling, North Main street.

\$1,000—For two-story brick, eight rooms, all modern improvements, stable in rear, best location, Market street.

\$2,500—A fine brick dwelling, seven rooms, Twentieth street.

\$6,000—Elegant residence, Market street, Centre Wheeling.

\$1,500—Frame residence, one-half acre of ground, Pleasant Valley.

\$2,500—Comfortable two-story brick, five rooms, Virginia street.

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ARRIVED—PROF. LEREE, MEADUM and Phenologist. Tells facts, faults and qualities, reveals mysteries, breaks evil influences, causes happy and happy marriages, gives full names of the one you'll marry, what business to follow to make a success, etc. Rooms corner Market and Eleventh streets. Side entrance on Eleventh street. Terms reasonable.

DESIRABLE CHAPLINE STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The house and lot No. 2207 Chapline street, is offered for sale. House is one of the best built ones in the city, and the location cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of

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